Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2. SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872. NO. 23.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,
AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or $2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, $1.00, or $2.50 per month.

AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this paper:

A. F. Hinman.....San Rafael
W. Dutton.....Tomales
Batten & Co.....Bolinas
Wm Friedlander.....Olema
E. Jackman.....Nicasio

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, November 9th

GRANT AND GREELEY.

In common with all our readers, we are heartily glad that the election is a memory of the past. Although it has been in many respects less objectionable in the spirit displayed by partizans in this State, than were some preceding Presidential campaigns, still it developed enough of the worse or weaker side of humanity to induce a feeling of relief at its termination. And such a result should be sufficient to end much bickering. The victors have won such an overwhelming triumph that they can afford to be generous and forbearing; while the defeated must accept the result as a decision against their views, their charges of corruption, of malfeasance, of incapacity and similar counts in their indictment. The jury—that is, the people—by their verdict have decided that the charges have not been sustained.

The Democrats made a great mistake in going into the ranks of their political enemies for their candidate. It was a double mistake to have taken Horace Greeley; for, although all are willing to credit him with very great ability with the pen, and as an editor having no equal in his facility of writing powerfully upon almost any subject under discussion, he has and has had another facility equally as well known and marked, that of changing his advocacy or opposition to any subject, so that this year he may be, as he has been, the strongest opponent of the very principles or policy which last year he advocated with all of his great impulsive power. However competent such a man to fill an editorial chair, a different class of man is needed for the Presidency.

The people knew and appreciated all this, for through the *Tribune* they have known Mr. Greeley for thirty years. And like any other independent editor, he, because an editor, was quite certain to prove an unpopular candidate. The people remember every disagreeable thing an editor may have thought it his duty to write, every mistake he may have made, while they very readily forget the thousand utterances of his with all of which they have agreed, all of which they at the time approved. The murderer on the gallows is freely forgiven, but the editor never, for any disagreeable thing he may have been forced to write and publish, in the line of his business and duty. Greeley has said many of these things, and like ghosts they all arose at his nomination to grieve, taunt and vex him.

Grant has never been an editor. Instead of the pen he has wielded the sword. Instead of every day being forced to utter opinions at short notice, he has ever been reticent in speaking where most men would have talked much. Few words of his, therefore, have ever come back to annoy him. So that while all that he accomplished for the country in the war, and as President was well known, there was no daily record of what he may have thought or said on the spur of the moment, to come back and leer in his face like a fabled devil. All his good deeds and successes were in the minds of a grateful people disposed to reward him for them. But all the services of Greeley were easily forgotten, for he was only an editor. The policies of the two candidates we have intentionally ignored thus far.

Those policies have been pretty generally discussed and understood during the campaign, and it were perhaps worse than needless to discuss them now. The election has settled them for at least four years, and we are satisfied with the decision and what it indicates. And while we are pleased to have reason for believing that the laws will be faithfully executed, we also have reason to believe as we most earnestly desire, that the South will receive from the General Government the most liberal and paternal treatment, encouragement and protection, to which, under our Constitution and laws, and by the claims of fellow-countrymen, they are entitled. President Grant must ensure all this if he would have the people respect him living, and posterity place him in its pantheon of heroes.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

The system of protecting manufactures by laying high taxes on similar imported articles, not for purposes of revenue, but to increase the cost of those articles, so that the consumer shall be compelled to pay the home manufacturers more than he could otherwise buy the article for, is a species of class legislation, granting privileges to certain parties at the expense of others, which is as old as the exercise of kingly power itself. It is a branch of the special privileges that were granted to nobles in distinction from the common people. The nobles were formerly exempt from taxes which common people were compelled to pay. Those exemptions were then granted at the solicitation of nobles, in favor of those who would pay sums of money. City corporations procured privileges by means of money. Then guilds or trades-unions were allowed privileges and rights denied to the mass of the people. The latter were not unfrequently restrained in their natural rights to benefit corporations which the legal authority favored. Thus Henry VIII forbade wool growers to export wool or to sell it to anybody but the wool staplers in their neighborhood. This was for the protection of the wool manufacturers. The rights of the people were in every way trampled upon for the benefit of the favored few, and this is no less the case now than then. Modern intelligence would be shocked if Congress should decree that the wool growers of California should sell this wool only to Eastern manufacturers. But Congress does, in effect, decree that they shall buy woolen goods only from those monopolists, and decrees that when farmers sell their wheat to England they shall be fined sixty to one hundred per cent. if they take pay in woolen goods instead of buying those goods at the East, where they must pay one hundred per cent. more for them than they get them for from our wheat customer. Whether it is the decree of Henry VIII. or the law of Congress, the result is the same—that the farmers' profits are sacrificed to the greed of the manufacturer. It is asserted by the latter that they cannot manufacture unless the consumers pay them more than the goods can be bought for, freight included. The English farmers were formerly "protected" by high duties on wheat, and they alleged the same thing—that they could not grow wheat without tax on the foreign article. The taxes were repealed thirty years ago, since when what is imported is free of duties. The results are, that England grows more grain, her farmers get higher prices for it, and pay higher rents for the land than ever before. Why? Because when the wheat tax was removed all other duties were removed from imported articles, there being only ten or twelve articles which now pay duties, from which it resulted that the people at large got more goods and food for their money than ever before, and therefore consumed more food, and the general prosperity of the nation was increased four-fold.

CURRENCY.

There are many persons in California who honestly believe that the State would be benefitted by the introduction of a depreciated paper currency. They seem to forget that the first issue of notes made by the United States were payable on demand in coin, and that the entire people throughout the land welcomed them as a desirable addition to the legal currency, and they were taken at their full face value. But when the policy was changed and irredeemable paper issued, the people of California continued the standard gold currency, and by that means steered clear of the financial storms and troubles that have assailed our eastern brethren who are now endeavoring to avoid a repetition by a return to a metallic currency. Most of the leading papers are advocating it and bring strong arguments to support them. In an article in the Philadelphia *Ledger* we find the following extract from a speech made by Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, May 25th 1832, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

"A sound currency is an essential and an indispensable security for the fruits of industry and honest enterprise. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium; such a medium as shall be a real and substantial representative of property, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but made stable and secure by its immediate relation to that which the whole world regards of permanent value. A disordered currency is one of the greatest of political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government."

OUR HARBOR AS A SHIPPING PORT.

A plan has been suggested by an eminent engineer for the improvement of our harbor, which can be accomplished at small expense, compared to the benefits arising, both to Saucelito and the great commercial interests of this State. With the shelter and security that Richardson's Bay affords, from south easter and norther, it needs only depth of water to render it the most desirable lading place for ships, on the Bay of San Francisco. To the present steamboat landing the largest vessels will float, but above this, the bay is made shallow by the light sedimentary deposits of the rivers which have settled in its quiet waters.

These deposits are easily removed by currents, and the plan proposed, is to construct a dam across the bay from Strawberry Point, and place in it flood gates that will hold the inflowing, full tide locked in, up to its highest level. At the lowest tide this accumulated head of water is to be let out through gates and directed in channels that it is necessary to deepen, and the current from this will sweep the muddy bottom into the swift waters of Racoon Strait and to the deep waters of the Golden Gate. By this means our bay can be opened to deep water vessels and wharves at Saucelito can accommodate the burdened trains of a railroad by the side of a hundred loading ships.

THE Presidential fight having come to an end, the partizan press can return to the path of truth and decency. No reward is now offered for assertions that Greeley is a fool and a traitor, or that Grant is a drunkard and a tyrant. Neither will be a candidate for the Presidency again; and it will not pay now to continue heaping vituperation and falsehood on their heads. The distorting influences of passion and prejudice will gradually grow weaker, and when the rival Presidential candidates of 1872 shall die, those who were lately their bitter opponents, will admit that each was in his way, an honor to his nation. Greeley has promised that he will not be a candidate for office again, and that resolution will give general satisfaction, especially to the party whom he attempted to lead. His experiment proved a misfortune for them, but they selected him as their standard bearer with their eyes open. Grant is fortunate in receiving the endorsement of the people for a second term, and we trust that his second term will cause less dissatisfaction among the Republicans in Congress than the first one did. His enemies generally admit that he lacks neither sense nor good purpose, and upon those qualities for a bases, experience works advantageously.

THE results of the Presidential election have surprised both parties. While it was generally believed that the Republican party would prove victorious no one anticipated so large a popular majority. The following States have given majorities for Grant averaging from 1,000 to 125,000: Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, New York, Maine, Indiana, Minnesota, Vermont, Wisconsin, North and South Carolina, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Kansas, Missisippi, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Connecticut, Deleware, Oregon, Nevada and Nebraska. California will foot up a majority of about 8,000. Marin County polled about 840 votes against 1,237 cast last year, giving Grant a majority of 385 votes.

AFTER a life of continual labor in educational pursuits President Durant, feeling that age was unfitting him for his task resigned his position as President of the University. The Regents elected in his place Professor Gilman, of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, who was formally inaugurated on Thursday. In his inaugural address President Gilman declared himself in favor of the studies of modern science, those which will give us men trained in all the arts and professions, the engineer, the agriculturist, and the mechanic. It is fully time that the years of study over the dead languages, which can give no practical results, should be done away with. President Gilman sees this very well. He is a man of the present, not of the dead past. He is a "live man" in every sense of the term, and he is the one who will manage their University in a manner suited to the people of California.

Shultze's wood-powder is the coming ouster of the old standard. It is a Prussian invention. Its superiority was so clearly demonstrated, that a company of English sportsmen, calculating on its universal adoption, is now manufacturing the new gunpowder at Redbridge, Southampton. Granulated wood is first deterged, then treated by digestion with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid. It is next washed with a solution of carbonate of soda and dried. When not required for immediate use, the grains are now stored. When a sale is made, the desired bulk is steeped in a solution of nitrate of potosh or of baryta, according to the purposes. There is neither charcoal nor sulphur used. The powder is white, in combustion, it makes no smoke. It costs less and penetrates more than ordinary powder. The machinery costs very little in comparison. The first factory in Berlin caught fire by accident. The Shultze powder did not explode, but burned quietly to the ground. We are indebted to the *Popular Science Monthly* for this information. It behoves our powder makers to take notice.

SEA SICKNESS.—This awful torture seems to defy the sagacity of the various doctorologes of this cunning age. Improvement in clothes-washing seeks in vain for relief in mechanical contrivance. But, in sea sickness it is chemistry that is dumb, and mechanism is triumphant. Encouraged by abundant proof, a company is now about to build a steamship on Bessemer's plan, which they confidently announce will be sick-proof. It is intended to cross the British Channel at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It will be 350 feet long, and it will have fore-and-aft engines of 5,000 horse power. The passenger saloon will swing between the forward and aft decks. Amid the pitchings and rollings peculiar to the cross-chop seas you traverse in passing from England to France, an ordinary hammock keeps level. The swinging saloon acts on the same principle, and nautical salts have no doubt that the new boat will be a success.

TO FRESHEN FISH.—The *Scientific American* says that sugar has the peculiar quality of preserving fish in undiminished freshness for a long time. After cleaning, sprinkle the fish on the inside with sugar—say a tablespoonful for a five pound fish, which suffices. Turn it over occasionally to give the sugar a chance to penetrate evenly. It is said that sugar preserves better than salt; and there is this advantage viz., the fish is tender and tasteful as when fresh.

Sausalito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, November 9, 1872

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RUNAWAY.—Last week in an item with the above heading several mistakes occurred, and to-day we publish the corrections as made by Mr. Friis.

BOLINAS, Nov. 6th, 1872.

EDITOR SAUCELITO HERALD.—*Dear Sir*: In an item "Runaway Accident" in the HERALD, and as you have been misinformed, permit me to state the truth.

1st. The horse is not under any training for racing purposes (I am neither a sporting nor betting character) otherwise than for exercise a few mornings in the week under a 12 or 15 feet line attached to the halter, trotting in a circle for a quarter or half an hour at the time.

2d. The age is more than 10 years too much.

3d. I did go Friday toward Reed Ranch and returned Saturday, when on the down grade to Big Laguna I met three teams, and one buggy, I had some difficulty in passing them, which certainly made the horse a little nervous and when, about 250 yards from Laguna Bridge the bit broke, the horse commenced running, and the capsize happened in the turn of the road.

4th. The distance I had to walk was only 6¼ miles to the gate, (the *old* gentleman walks sometimes in hunting or otherwise 15 to 20 miles without the least fatigue.)

5th. I found the horse myself and rode him home.

6th. And the smashing of the buggy was the dashboard bent a little, and one side of the seat partly broke.

7th. The same day, or rather a few hours later, Mr. Burge's stage brought the buggy up.

Hoping you will kindly excuse my corrections, I remain, Respectfully, Yours,

CHARLES FRIIS.

THE NEW CODE.—We had a very good illustration of the working of the New Code, which forbids placing the name of the party on the ticket. What reason there was for such a provision we can't tell, but we are indebted for it, with other favors of a similar kind, to our last Legislature which has the credit of being, if not quite, pretty near the worst for some time. It now requires a man to commit to memory the names of his party candidates, as the name of his party is not there to guide him. If he does not do this, he is liable to be misled and vote for the wrong man, as was the case with a friend of ours in this town. He had not had sufficient interest to notice who were the electors, but being a conscientious Democrat, he was determined to vote the Straight Democratic Ticket. So he approached one of our prominent Democrats, (who, however, couldn't swallow Greeley), with an open Grant ticket in his hand, and asked if that was the right ticket. "Of course," says our prominent Democrat, and, taking his word for it, our conscientious Democrat voted a Straight Republican Ticket.

OUR NEW SUPERVISOR.—At the next meeting of the Supervisors, Mr. Samuel Clark, of Bolinas, who has just been elected from our District, will take his seat. Mr. Clark, although a Republican, was nominated by an Independent Convention, and was elected by the votes of both parties. Saucelito showed its power, giving him seventy out of the seventy-four votes, thus ensuring his election. A man was never less bound by party ties, or pledged to party movements, and more free to do as he thinks best, and we know that he will act for the best interests of the County, as well as of our District.

ACCUSED OF LARCENY.—The large rewards offered for the arrest of the Brotherton Brothers, the escaped forgers and jail breakers, have stirred up all the officials of the State to an unusual degree of activity. The result will be that many thieves who have been looked for for many months will suddenly be brought to light. On Wednesday John Capp was arrested in San Rafael on suspicion of being one of the Brotherton Brothers. He proved his identity, and it turned out that he was wanted in Oakland on a charge of larceny.

ELECTION DAY.—The election passed off quietly, the new election laws working to the general satisfaction of the voters. One enthusiastic individual dropped a San Francisco Anti-Subsidy Railroad Ticket in the box, which, of course, was not counted. The vote was very light, only 836 being polled in the entire county. The Republicans claim Marin as the "banner county," every precinct giving a majority for Grant, while only a single one gave a majority for the Democratic candidate for Congress.

SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors have been in session since Wednesday. On Monday they will meet to canvas the election returns, after which Mr. Samuel Clark, member-elect from the 2d District, will take his seat. Mr. T. J. Ables will be Chairman, according to law, during the next year; Mr. Charles S. Parsons, the present Chairman retiring, his term of office having expired.

RESCUED FROM DROWING.—On Wednesday a nine year old boy while playing on the steps at the wharf fell over board, and but for the prompt action of Geo. Unckles, one of the deck hands of the *Prince*, would have met with a watery grave. Unckles jumped from the wharf into the bay, caught the little fellow around his waist and carried him safely ashore.

THE DRIFTED BUOY.—Some months since a large buoy drifted from the Heads to Tennessee Valley, and was brought over to Saucelito. During the present week the Revenue Cutter *Shubrick* came for buoy, which has been taken to Fort Point for repairs prior to being replaced in its old position.

HELPED.—One of our old time Democratic citizens has been bitterly complaining since election, of the success of Greeley. "Confound the old beat" he says "he has been trying for the last twenty-five years, to break up and ruin the Democratic party and now darn him, he has succeeded."

RAINBOW.—Early on Monday morning, the country was visited by a shower of rain, continuing for several hours. About 9 o'clock, a beautiful rainbow put in an appearance, and was succeeded by several others during the forenoon.

IRON SHIP TO ARRIVE.—Consignees of iron ships now en route from the East were here this week, making arrangements for anchoring the ships off Saucelito on their arrival.

SHOWERS.—We had light drizzling rain for about an hour yesterday morning. Ducks are now plentiful, and fine sport is offered to hunters.

GOING EAST.—The whaling bark *Nautilus* left this week for San Francisco to ship her cargo of oil, and will then sail for New Bedford.

ANOTHER WHALER.—The *Sea Breeze*, a whaling bark from the Arctic, arrived on last Sunday, and has anchored off Old Saucelito.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

IN the Anshro libel case Judge Blake imposed a fine of $1,000, which was paid and defendant discharged.

ON election day $933 75 was contributed to the San Francisco Benevolent Association at the different voting places in the city.

—The individuals who were anxious to make bets on the result of the election have been required to pay a fine of one hundred dollars each.

—A physician, observing a lady eating heartily of cucumbers at his hotel last evening, handed her his card. He was looking for a case.

THERE are fifteen murderers in jail where they are compelled to suffer many inconveniences while awaiting their turn for acquittal.

—Those who delight to take theirs on the half-shell will be delighted to learn that 5,600 baskets of Shoal water Bay oysters arrived yesterday.

—California-made blankets are exhibited in the show-windows of retail stores on Broadway, New York. The ladies declare they are "perfectly splendid."

—The weather during the past few days has been peculiarly Californian—that is, pleasant beyond description. Weather sharps, however, are predicting rain.

—Kimball's manufactory, on Fourth street, is increasing its capacity for turning out work. Twenty-one blacksmith's fires are now kept in operation.

—Mrs. Carmichael, who resides on Stockton street, had her pocket picked of a purse, containing $22 50 yesterday while attending an auction, on California street.

SAN FRANCISCO owes $3,461,000 and owns $6,230,000 worth of property. The total value of assessable property is $288,583,266 the taxes on which amount to $4,326,748.

THE Brothertons were convicted and sentenced on last Saturday to fourteen years imprisonment, and on Sunday evening made their escape from the County Jail. A reward of $8,000 has been offered for their arrest.

—A commodious tent has been erected on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, by the Seventh Day Adventists, for the purpose of holding a protracted meeting. Elder James White and his wife, and Elder J. N. Loughborough are the speakers. Elder White is the leading man of the denomination and the editor of their religious periodical. The meetings commence Friday eve, November 8th, at 7:30 P. M., and continue evenings and over Sunday, at usual hours.

—The managers of the Merchants' Exchange have determined to make a change in the Sunday hours of that institution. Heretofore it has been kept open all day, but hereafter it will be opened on Sunday morning at seven o'clock, remain open until ten, when it will be closed until four o'clock P. M., when it will again be opened until six o'clock. The announcement of the new arrangement gives general satisfaction, yet there are a few who growl about it.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Edith O'Gorman is lecturing at Portland, Oregon.

MR. S. BRANNAN has sold Calistoga to Governor Stanford.

—The twenty-first grain vessel to load with wheat at Vallejo arrived on the 7th. The twentieth left on the arrival of the new comer.

SONOMA COUNTY gave Grant a majority of 50 votes, the first time for years that the Democrats have failed to carry it. The Republicans also elected a Supervisor, Mr. Tupper.

—FRESNO, November 7th.—A man named Dennis Manning died to-day from injuries received yesterday by falling down the shaft of the Raymond & Ely mine a distance of sixty-five feet.

—Thomas, Bramlette, White and Hanson, convicted of robbing a mail near Oafton City, last Summer, were denied a new trial at Portland, Oregon, and were sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for life.

—The Bureau of Construction and Repair has ordered that the expenses for the month of November should not exceed $55,000, consequently a large discharge will take place in that department on the Mare Island Navy Yard shortly.

THE late defaulting County Treasurer of Santa Cruz county was rearrested on the 6th, on the charge of embezzlement, new and conclusive evidence it is said having come to light. He was admitted to bail in the of $8,000.

—Says a Colusa despatch of November 7th: In the second day's trot, three best in five, the first heat was won by "Tommy," "Salisbury" being second and "Revenue" distanced. Second heat won by "Tommy;" third heat won by "Salisbury;" fourth heat won by "Salisbury" and the fifth heat by "Tommy."

NEW GUNPOWDER.—We have new explosives for blasting; but for use in fire-arms, the original smokey black powder invented 700 years ago, is with some little improvement; yet the only gunpowder in use.

MAJOR-GENERAL VAN VLEIT, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, arrived at Leavenworth a few weeks ago, and assumed command of the quartermaster's office.

Election Returns for Marin County, November 5th, 1872.

	San Rafael	San Quentin	Reed Ranch	Bolinas	Olema	Point Reyes	Nicasio	Novato	San Rafaelito	Totals	Majorities
President—											
Grant	124	88	22	57	65	46	23	35	33	23	100	601	382
Greeley	101	1	10	17	24	1	6	15	7	6	33	219	
Congress—													
Coghlan	115	82	23	57	42	46	23	35	33	24	94	573	311
Luttrell	125		10	17	34	5	6	15	7	6	38	262	
Supervisor, Dis trict No. 2—													
Clark				24	70	65	4		6			169	23
Lansing				10	4	13	46	28	45			146	

STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

10,851 Majority for Grant.

By Telegraph.

The returns come in slowly, and we have full returns yet from few of the counties; but the figures already received justify us in saying that Grant will have 10,000 majority in the State, and Luttrell will be the only Democrat from California in the next House of Representatives. We submit our table of figures so far received, by counties, classified in their Congressional Districts:

First Congressional District.

	Grant	Greeley	Clayton	Piper
San Francisco*	586		1054	

Second Congressional District.

	Grant	Greeley	Page	Coghlan
Alameda*	1272		1358	
Alpine	50			40
Amador	200			
Calaveras	160			110
Contra Costa*	480		456	
El Dorado				160
Mono				
Nevada	600			676
Placer	500			
Sacramento	1774		93	
San Joaquin	500		400	
Tuolumne*	84			120

Third Congressional District.

	Grant	Greeley	Coghlan	Luttrell
Butte	850			300
Colusa	400			650
Lake		100		100
Lassen	60		35	
Marin*	382		311	
Napa*	346		341	
Plumas	100			100
Sonoma	40			50
Solano	1105		422	
Shasta	150		75	
Sierra			260	
Siskiyou	100			
Trinity	18			73
Yolo				730
Yuba				125
Sutter				

Fourth Congressional District.

	Grant	Greeley	Houghton	Rowen
Los Angeles	135			50
Mariposa	25			50
Merced		100		
Monterey	130		450	
San Bernardino	120			
San Diego	140		225	
San Luis Obispo			82	
Santa Clara	650		338	
Santa Cruz	400		360	
San Mateo*	346		378	
Stanislaus		200		200
Tulare		50		100

Total majorities	11,301	450
	450	
Grant's majority	10,851	

*The counties marked with an asterisk are complete.

The Horse Disease---Spanish Remedy---Sure Cure.

LOS ANGELES, October 31st, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Seeing the alarming character the horse disease has assumed in the United States, a few suggestions, the result of experience, tendered at this time may result in some benefit to the public.

The disease as described by the press, is identical with the horse malady of this valley, which twice, in the last ten years, assumed an epidemic form—occurring in the early Spring, after exposure to the Winter rains, and debility from insufficient and unwholesome food. I have had as many as thirty under treatment at a time, and never lost an animal if I observed it in time.

The first operation was to rub the head, neck, face and throat with fresh lard, then sear the throat and glands with a hot iron, rubbing the face also with the hot iron; then burning, in an iron vessel, old leather and feathers, with a little tar, throwing a blanket over the animal's head so as to force him to inhale the smoke. This fumigation should be repeated once a day for a week. After the first or second application, the glands begin to secrete and the lungs throw off accumulated mucus.

If the horses are in green pasture, they require no purging, but if in stable and with dry food, they should be fed on bran-mash and one or two doses of glauber administered. The stimulating remedies recommended, such as rum, iron, etc., are evidently contra-indicated, as there is a high state of febrile excitement, and the anti-phlogistic process would appear the more reasonable treatment. This remedy is certain and efficacious. An old and highly intelligent Spanish gentleman, now dead, caused me to try it, so your correspondent claims no discovery, and will feel happy if it should prove a specific in the present affliction. Very truly yours, J. G. D.

A PLEA FOR THE HOUSE DOG.—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* speaks these good words for the house dog: What hard working farmer, on returning at night to rest his weary limbs, does not feel that he is more safe from burglars, and his stock, fowls and orchards more secure from thieves and midnight prowlers, both two and four-legged, if he has a good, faithful dog about his premises? What good housewife, and all such prefer leaving their hard day's work on the clothes-lines during the dews of night, does not feel that her clothes are more safe if Bose is in the yard? When the little ones are off berrying, fishing or wandering in the woods, what parent does not feel less anxious if Bose is with them? When you are absent from home over night, do you not feel that home is more secure if Bose guards the premises—and who greets your return with a more cheerful welcome than he? From the earliest period of history the dog has been the faithful companion of man, and is the only species of the brute creation that will forsake its own specie and follow man. A dog may be taught to be useful in many ways, even to the saving of human life. You can easily learn a dog to go into the water, and bring out a stick, your hat or coat, and by filling a suit of your boy's clothes with straw and throwing it into the river your dog will bring them out; and if your little boy should accidentally fall into the water, Bose would soon safely land him on the shore.

THE Cowley County, (Ill.) *Telegram* says that a little daughter of Mr. L. Weimer, of Tisdale, a few days ago, followed her father, who was getting corn for the horses, wandered near a vicious colt and was bitten on the side of her head. Mr. Weimer was not aware of the child's having followed him till on returning to the horses with the corn, he found her lying near them, bleeding and insensible. A piece of the skull was bitten entirely out, causing the child's death in a few hours.

A GENTLEMAN residing in this city has brought suit against the telegraph company for damages cause by a delay in sending a message, which he desired dispatched to his broker, in New York, directing him to transact certain business in stocks for him. The message was delayed sixteen hours, during which time a change occurred in the market, causing the gentleman a loss of several hundred dollars. The suit is to be tried before Judge Small.

SMITH D. TOWNE, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phœnix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately next door above the old stand," where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of fine old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3¾
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

New Advertisements.

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, at 9 o'clock, for Saucelito, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Connecting with 2:30 o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat,

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

FOR Sale in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rety's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co. au3

ABSTRACT OF TITLE
AND
CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH
TO
LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,
621 Clay street, San Francisco.
je16-tf

MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 8 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to SELL their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. F. WHITMAN, 318 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.—At Nut Island, in Boston harbor, preparations are now making for the trial of two heavy guns recently cast upon a plan invented by Norman Wiard. The particular device to be tested is intended to the heavy friction of the projectiles on the interior of the piece and the consequent heating and unequal expansion of the metal. Mr. Wiard has landed upon Nut Island two cannons, one smooth bore and the other rifled. These guns, weighing twenty tons each, are of fifteen-inch calibre, and are forty-eight inches in diameter at the breech and twenty-five inches in diameter at the muzzle. Nut Island is a high, uninhabited bluff, and the guns are to be fired at targets placed on the shores of other desert islands in Boston harbor.

It may also be mentioned that at Southport, England, experiments have recently been made with a new gun, upon which Sir Joseph Whitworth has been patiently at work for seven years. This gun is a breech-loader, firing a nine-pound shot with a charge of 36 ounces of powder. At an elevation of forty degrees the projectile has a range of six miles, with little lateral deviation. At ten degrees of elevation the range is over three and one-half miles, and at three degrees of elevation the range is one mile and one-eighth. A shot was also fired through an armor plate three inches thick, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, and placed at a distance of one hundred yards. The gun is seventy-four inches long and weighs nine hundred and eighty pounds. The chief novelty of this gun consists in the material of which it is constructed, namely, steel compressed by hydraulic pressure.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—A certain Judge was visiting a friend's family when the death of an infant child occurred. The bereaved parents requested the Judge to watch by the remains of the little departed, and of course he consented. As the night hours sped their weary length along, the Judge became exceedingly sleepy and weary, so looking around he saw a bureau, and trying the upper drawer thereof found it empty and capable of being locked. He accordingly placed the dead baby in the drawer, locked it, took out the key, put the latter in his pocket and retired to rest on the sofa. Awaking early, and having a call out, he entirely forgot the event of the preceding night. At court hour he was punctual in attendance, and was deeply engaged listening to counsel when a strong whisper startled him—"Where's the baby?" A fumbling in his pocket, the delivery of the key and a few explanatory words delivered all parties from their somewhat uncomfortable predicament. The above is vouched for as true.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE Paris newspapers complain of a great falling off in the trade in Parisian articles. Not long ago the French commission merchants despatched to the retail houses abroad, particularly to Italy, nine tenths of the entire Paris production of toys and such like goods. Germany appeared as a purchaser to the extent of a tenth of the foreign export. In consequence of the difference of wages now, however the French Commission merchants do not supply more than fifty per cent. of their orders from Paris. Prices continue rising, for example there has been an increase of ten per cent. in the cost of implements of typography. As an instance of the growth of wages, it is stated that in the manufacture of accordeons, an article much sold for exportation, the Saxon workman are engaged at only sixty cents a day, while the French make from seventy-five cents to one dollar in the same employment.

A WYANDOTTE man appeared at the Detroit and Milwaukee depot with a large mirror under his arm, and while waiting for the train he sat the mirror down against a seat. A big dog owned by a saloon keeper wandered in and soon caught sight of the ugliest and meanest dog he ever saw, reflected in the mirror. He arched his back and rolled his eyes, and the other dog did the same. He showed his teeth and lifted his back a little higher, and the other dog followed suit. At length, angered beyond control, the dog gave a howl and jump, intending to get the other dog by the fore paw. There was a smash and a crash, a time of cursing and kicking, and the Wyandotter went to see the chief of police about having some one shot.—*Detroit Free Press*.

SINCE the lamentable self-murder of Alice Blanche Oswald, who at first was supposed to be an American, but who probably was an Australian, no less than four young women have thrown themselves from Waterloo bridge, whence Miss Osland threw herself. A suicidal mania seems to have attacked young persons, which it will perhaps be difficult to subdue unless the method be adopted which, under similar circumstances, was once found so efficacious in France, where the suicides' naked bodies are exposed to the public gaze. Propriety will, of course, prevent the use of this means, notwithstanding the good effect it might have.

IT is a very stupid practice of the "larrikins" in most Australian towns, and of older persons who ought to know better, to serenade newly-married persons with a concert, the predominant musical instruments being kerosene tins. Most bridegrooms get annoyed at the attention paid them, but there was a man at Kapunda, South Australia, the other day, who took a wiser course. He was quite delighted with the attention of the public, and invited the musicians to partake of unlimited beer, in which he mixed a proportion of jalap. It is said that the serenaders passed a restless night, and it is not stated that they were particularly gratified next day at the result of their musical performances.

A RECENTLY employed local editor on an Indianapolis paper was annoyed by a seedy-looking fellow who sat by the stove one cold night last week and warmed himself. "See here, old fellow," said he finally, "hadn't you better go home?" The "old fellow" glared at him, but said nothing. After a few minutes the editor took the old fellow by the shoulders to lead him out, remarking that it was no place for loafers. "See here, young man," roared the old fellow, "you evidently don't know who you're talking to. My name is ——, and I'm one of the proprietors of this paper." The astonished editor plunged headlong into a gimlet hole.—*Ex.*

SHIP building is reported to be very active in New England, and during the coming Winter it is believed there will be more business in this line than has been known for several years past. In the seaport towns of Maine the ship yards are beginning to assume a busy aspect, and in Boston and vicinity the keels of several fine ships have recently been laid. The prospects of the trade are, on the whole, quite encouraging, and, it is anticipated, will improve as the season advances.

POLICEMEN in Berlin receive a dollar and a quarter a day; in Munich, one dollar; in Vienna, one dollar and ten cents; in Venice, ninety cents; in Paris, two dollars; in Madrid, one dollar and a half; in Rome, eighty-five cents; in Bucharest, seventy-five cents; in St. Petersburg, sixty cents; in Copenhagen, one dollar; and in Stockholm, one dollar and fifteen cents. In Constantinople they have to content themselves with forty cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Art of Making Butter.

BY SERENO EDWARDS TODD.

Many producers of butter make a grave mistake, which deprives them of a large amount of clean cash, by supposing that the products of their dairy will return them just as much profit when the butter is made in such a perfunctory manner that it resembles a cross between mutton-tallow and lard, rather than gilt edged butter. Thousands of tubs and firkins of butter, strong enough to perambulate the city, are sold at ten to fifteen cents per pound; whereas, by exercising a little care and neatness, and adding the proper quantity of salt, every pound would have brought thirty or thirty-five cents. The loss has to be sustained by the producers. Thousands of hard-working females, who grind out their dimes by irksome drudgery, could save two or three dollars per every hour's service when making butter, by simply spending a few minutes more than they have hitherto done in managing their milk, cream and butter with extra care. It is the scrupulous neatness in washing milk-pails and pans, in the management of the cream, in churning and packing butter, that secures an article that will pass for prime gilt-edged, which always commands a remunerative price, whether it is made in Orange county, or on the prairies of Kansas. I wish to impress on those butter producers who always complain of low prices, the eminent importance of observing only a few things which will enable them to make an article which may be forwarded directly to any of our fashionable hotels, where every pound will command the highest price.

1. See that every milk-pail, pan, churn and butter-bowl is cleansed with boiling hot water, as often as it is used.

2. See that the udders of the cows and hands of the milkers are as clean as pure water will make them, before an atom or milk is drawn.

3. Provide a neat and clean place for the pan, while the cream is rising, where the pure breezes from the green fields may blow into one window over the cream and out at an opposite opening. Good butter can never be made in a filthy apartment where there is offensive effluvia arising from anything no matter what.

4. Cream ought to be churned every day, yet, if one can provide a clean corner, in a cellar or milk-room, clean and cool, and keep the cream pail on a clean piece of flag stone, he can make superior butter by churning twice per week, provided the temperature of the cream is maintained from day to day about sixty degrees, Fahrenheit.

5. Always skim the milk soon after the cream has risen. Thousands of barrels of cream are ruined for making gilt-edged butter, by not skimming the milk soon after all the cream has risen. The sooner the cream is removed after it has risen, the better the butter will be. Milk, which should be skimmed at evening, is frequently left till the morning, when the cream will be injured to such an extent that gilt-edged butter cannot be made from it at all, neither will it make as many pounds, as if it had been skimmed at the proper time.

6. Let the churning be done by a person whose hands and clothes are as clean and sweet as a blossom of red clover, and let the churning be continued until the butter has come. It is ruinous to butter to put cream in the churn, as is sometimes done, and churn rapidly for a minute or two every hour of the day, then in the evening all take hold in turn, and keep the cream dashing and splashing until midnight. If the cream is properly managed, butter will always come beautifully, in less than half an hour.

7. The butter should be worked and thoroughly salted after it is churned. There is but little danger of salting too much. One ounce per pound is not enough for butter that is to be shipped any considerable distance. It is ruinous to the grain of butter to throw it into a dish pan and knead it with the hands. The best instrument for working out the buttermilk, is anything that will cut deep gashes in the butter, into which the buttermilk will flow. The next day after churning, the butter should be worked again and packed. Beware of working butter too much. A great many persons continue to work and knead their butter to its great injury after the buttermilk is removed, thinking that all the "crystal tear-drops," which are not buttermilk, must be worked out.

I avoid heavy pruning, which I think is not only injurious to the tree but deleterious to the fruit. It is true that the fruit is larger and fairer, but large apples are not the best keepers. Besides, frequently cutting off large portions of the top of a tree sours its juices, and eventually the tree becomes diseased, and dies. I am also opposed to the frequent plowing of an orchard. Breaking the roots of the trees certainly can be of no advantage, besides, it exhausts the soil and leaves it heavy and dead.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer*.

The pride of the best English farmers is not in speaking of their exhaustive crops; they do not speak of 1000 bushels of wheat, but of so many tons of meat. The average product of meat is 138 pounds a year to the acre. Holland is a little above this, but Flanders, a country renowned for model farming, reports but 98 pounds per acre.

THE leading Chicago packers are reported to express themselves confident that the coming Winter packing season will be an unusually active one, and opinions are expressed that the city alone will pack 1,600,000 hogs during the months of November, December and January, on an average of nearly 100,000 hogs per week.

IT is said that recently a merchant went to Chicago to purchase a bill of goods. The last that was heard of him he was in his room, surrounded by seventeen drummers, who had crawled through the transom, while an energetic reporter was below stairs pumping the clerk for the age of the unfortunate man, and the probable circumstances of his family.

A PROPRIETOR of barrel-organs, who sells or lets them on hire to the "grinders," states that organs containing lively airs do not pay as well as formerly. This he attributes to the fact that sickly sentiment is greatly on the increase, in consequence of which he has sent a large order to Europe for a consignment of barrels packed with tunes of the valentine stripe."

AT Lynchburg, Va., recently, a blast was exploded on a new line of railroad in course of formation, near the City Gas Works, and a large stone was thrown on the gasometer, at a time when it was full. The gas escaped through a hole made by the stone, and the city was without light until repairs could be effected.

THE St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad has been completed, total length 272 miles, so that there is now an unbroken line from St. Paul and Lake Superior to San Francisco.

The Scold's Bridle.

To the museum department of the public library of Kentucky there came yesterday an instrument of torture which reflects as much disgrace on mankind as the rack, the wheel, or any of those terrible machines which cruelty invented for his victims. It was a brank or scold's bridle of the kind used years ago in England and Scotland for the punishment of females who were adjudged to have made to free use of the tongue. It was dug from the ground in our sister state of Tennessee, where, beneath the walls of an uninhabited building, it had lain time out of mind. It bears the rust of years, and no doubt came to this country with the earliest settlers. Possibly some lord of creation, who had a scolding wife in the old world, brought with him to the new his vixatrix, and instrument of controling her. It consists of an iron band to pass under the chin, and over the top part of the head, with a sharp, chisel sharped projection, extending two inches inwardly, to be inserted into the mouth. It was held in its place by another iron band extending round the back part of the head, and fastened with a padlock. When the instrument was thus put on the scold her tongue had to recede to the back part of her mouth and there remain quiet or to be cut to pieces by the sharp edge of the iron put there for that purpose. To scold, or even talk in this fix, was impossible, and the woman thus bridled had to keep silence.

When Blackstone wrote his commentaries it was the law of England that a scolding woman was a nuisance, and she could be indicted and punished by what was known as the duckingstool. This was a kind of chair to which the scold was fastened and in which she was then plunged into the water as often as it was thought her offences deserved. Dr. Platt, who wrote a history of Staffordshire, grew eloquent in his description of the brank, and is giving it preference over the ducking-stool. He said the ducking-stool might give the woman cold and thus injure her health, and in addition thereto she could use her tongue during the intervals between one ducking and the other. The brank was open to none of these objections, in the learned doctor's opinion, but was just the thing for the work to be done. In shape the brank is not unlike the bridle or halter used for mules in this country. The striking difference is in the brank being entirely of iron, while the bridle of the mule is of leather, except the bit. The English or Scotch scold must have been a terrible animal to have required a bridle entirely of iron, when it is known here that we can handle mules with leather halters.

We should like to have seen the Englishman or Scotchman, or whoever he was, that brought this instrument to our country. If he was a married man, and the machine was used for his wife, he must have cut a queer figure with his Xantippe and her bridle on board the vessel that bore the previous pair to the New World. If he was an unmarried man, and brought over the brank with the expectation of its necessity among American women, it is to be hoped that he learned better before himself and instrument went beneath the ground. But there the instrument, the terrible brank, is in the museum of the public library, where all may see it who wish. The strong-minded women ought especially to go and see it, and thus arm themselves with a new argument against the trampled down rights of woman. Surely the man who invented such an instrument ought to have been made to wear it the balance of his days, and it is strange to us, of this age and country, how men could ever be demons enough to torture women in this way, even if those women had voluble tongues, and said a thousand and one naughty things, none of which ought to have been said.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

In Scotland they have narrow, open ditches, called sheep drains. A man was riding a donkey one day across a sheep-pasture, and when the donkey came to a sheep-drain he would not go over it. So the man rode him back a short distance, and turned him around and put the whip to him, thinking, of course, that the donkey, going so fast, would jump the drain before he knew it. But not so. On they came, and when the donkey got to the drain he stopped all of a sudden, and the man went over Mr. Jack's head. No sooner had he touched the ground than he got up, and, looking the donkey straight in the face, he said: "Very weel pitched. But how are ye going to get over yersel?"

A WESTERN gentleman has invested a practical application of somnambulism to domestic industry. The tenderest of husbands during his waking moments, whenever his wife does anything to displease him he is sure to be seized with a fit of sleep-walking in which he administers to her a sound castigation, and the most curious part of the affair is that on these occasions he is so fast asleep that nothing will wake him until the whipping is thoroughly accomplished.

A TUTUSVILLE wife placed a toy snake in in her husbands boot the other morning, and then could hardly get breakfast because of her snickering at his performances when he discovered it. He first looked in the mirror, then went and threw his demijohn of old rye into the mill race. He drank thirteen cups of coffee at breakfast, and for several evenings afterward astonished his children by going to bed at nine o'clock each night.

A COUPLE from the backwoods of Tennessee arrived at Nashville on their bridal tour, and on calling for a room, were shown into the cosy elevator, which they, in their innocence, took for a bed-room. When the servant, who had gone for some matches, returned, he found them in their linen, and expressing their dissent at the closeness of the room and the scanty sleeping accommodations.

"How I adore Keats," said a young lady fresh from boarding school to her companion, as they were entering a fashionable druggist's at Saratoga, "and then," she continued, "he was the author, you know, dear, of 'A think of Beauty is a Joy Forever,' and—and 'Hyperion,'" "'Hyperion,' did you say?" was the bewildered reply. "I don't know anything about that—I always use 'Burnett's Cocoaine.'"

A LAD accosted an aged Senator thus: "Are you a member of the Legislature?" The Senator, looking down from an eminence of six feet three, replied, "Yes, my son; what can I do for you?" "Why," said the urchin, "I want to be a messenger; I'm eight years old and have never yet had an office." That boy has evidently mastered the science of politics.

A judge did once his tipstaff call,
And say, "Sir, I desire
You go forthwith and search the hall
And bring me in the crier."

"And search in vain, my lord, I may,"
The tipstaff gravely said,
"The crier cannot cry to-day,
Because his wife is dead."

CURIOUS.—The existence of a fish is actually over before it even comes to life!

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, ... PRESIDENT
W. H. TILLINGHAST, . . . VICE PRESIDENT
MAURICE DORE, ... TREASURER
J. H. SAYRE, ... SECRETARY

Directors.

H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagnie,
John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish,
H. B. Platts, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Emile Grisar.

President, ... H. A. COBB
Capt. Steamer *Princess*, ... H. H. ANDREWS
je10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)
At 8:45 and 11 A.M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO
At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President,
ap13-tf 327 Montgomery street.

LATEST NEWS
BY
BAMBER & CO'S
Newspaper Express.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
Morning Bulletin,	37½
Examiner,	25
Post, (German)	25
La Sociedad,	25
Call	12
Demokrat,	25
Courier,	50
Nuevo Mundo,	25

☞ Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.

Also, San Francisco Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. P. HINMAN,
Agent for the Saucelito Herald,
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
jy22-tf

W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1534 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of **Wines, Liquors and Cigars.** mh9-tf

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,

SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor.

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15-tf

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.
je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24 tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF VERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

A PRESENTIMENT.

You praise me with a lover's praise,
My ready smile, my winsome ways,
You lavish kiss and fond caress
On snowy brow and sunny tress;
Our hearts, you say, will ne'er grow cold,
But closer cling as we grow old—
Grow old!

You count the years that you and I
Will catch the Summer days go by,
And when our fields are turning brown,
And age like night comes softly down,
Fond lips and hearts that love makes bold,
Will brighten life as we grow old—
Grow old!

And all the while you talk to me,
I hear an inward prophecy,
That tells me ere a year has flown
Each will go on his way alone,
I shall not feel your clinging hold,
Nor you my faltering steps uphold—
As we grow old!

'Tis not that time will coldness bring
To lips that kiss and arms that cling;
You will not seek love's sweet replies
In other lips and other eyes,
My heart its loyalty will hold,
But, darling, I shall not grow old
Grow old!

And when your tears are falling fast
Upon a brow whose pain is past,
When all your loving words are vain
To win one answering smile again,
Take then one sunny tress of gold;
Remembering love can ne'er grow old
Grow old!

INDIAN CORN.

The West can boast of glorious streams,
And prairies' grandest lawn
Of lake and forest old and green,
But most of Indian corn,
Large fields of Indian corn.

'Tis sweet when Summer suns go down,
When winds have ceased to blow,
To list its rustling, crackling sound,
And think we hear it grow,
It seems so glad to grow.

I love to pull it from the stalk
When it is in the milk,
And husk it out its sheath and talk
Of its soft shining silk
Its glossy floss, its silk

And when at noon aside we dash
Our work for bell or horn,
Give me a dish of succotash
Or ears of Indian corn
Hot ears of Indian corn.

Then when its sheaves stand thick about,
And fruits the field adorn,
How gushes out the merry shout
From huskers of the corn
The yellow, golden corn.

Where freedom floats on every breeze,
And fields of Indian corn
Are spread out on the land like seas,
I joy that I was born
Blessed land of Indian corn.

A CHILD'S HYMNS.

Now the day of work is done,
Now the quiet night's begun,
And I lay my tired head
Safe within my little bed
Saviour, hear me,
Be thou near me,
Till the hours of dark have fled.

I can see from where I lie,
Glitt'ring in the dark blue sky,
Here and there a little star
Shining out so clear and high
Saviour, hear me,
Be thou near me,
Keep me safe beneath thine eye.

If I've grieved thee through this day,
Let my sin be washed away,
Make me meek and pure and kind,
Give me thy most holy mind
Saviour, hear me,
Be thou near me,
Let me now thy mercy find.

Thou art loving me above,
And I will love thee for thy love,
Thou didst leave thy throne on high,
And for me come down to die
Thou wilt hear me,
And be near me,
I am safe while thou art nigh

A GENERATION BACK.

We are apt to think the present times
Are sadly out of joint,
To sigh, and then toward ages past
The reverent finger point
Of model husbands, model wives,
Say we there was no lack
Of manners, moral pride, and worth
A generation back.

The girls were modest, neat and fair,
The boys were brave and true
They labored on, from sun to sun,
With joys and pleasures few.
The children went to bed at dark,
And seemed to have the knack
Of being seen, and never heard
A generation back

And thus it is from age to age,
And thus 'twill ever be,
The scenes enacted long ago
With partial eyes we see.
Our offspring in the years to come
Will tread the beaten track,
And praise the conduct of their sires
A generation back.

At a school in Green County, in Iowa, the scholars caught a skunk and put it in the schoolma'am's desk, thinking she would smell a mice and give them a holiday. She wasn't one of that kind. She took a spring clothes-pin, fastened it on her nose, went on with the exercises, and let the scholars enjoy the perfume.

LOOSE THREADS.

An ink-you-bus (incubus)—A printer's kiss.

The mother's heart giveth joy at the baby's 1st 4th.

Are carriage drivers ever troubled with a "hacking cough?"

A good way to find a woman out—call when she isn't at home.

Marriage, like fiddling, depends a great deal upon the beau-ing.

What ship is it that no woman objects to embark in? Court-ship.

Punch has found a man too lazy to labor under an impression.

The man who will suit you to a hair's breadth—The wig maker.

When does a man have to keep his word?—When no one will take it.

Was William Penn's pocket handkerchief the original pen's wiper?

Trust a man who goes cheerfully to his work and whistle while he is at it.

The love of glory can only create a hero, to contempt of it creates a wise man.

A thief running away is a scamp, but a policeman's chase after him is a scamper.

People seldom improve when they have no other method but themselves to copy after.

Sniggles says the most thrilling tale he ever listened to was that of a rattlesnake.

Betting is immoral, but how can the man who bets be worse than the man who is no better?

Why do hackmen prefer tall ladies to short ones? Because the higher the fare the better they like it.

A child at Milwaukee died of fright while being photographed. She evidently got a bad impression.

"Man proposes—woman opposes," says a cynical old bachelor, who probably never proposed in his life.

"We know a girl," says some one, "so industrious that when she has nothing else to do she sits and knits her brows.

"I came near selling my boots the other day," said John to a friend. "How so?" "Well, I had them half soled."

"Little girl thood be theen and not heard," lisped a little three-year-old when asked to repeat her spelling lesson.

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together, and is now wearing hoops to prevent a renewal of the accident.

A peculiar kind of powder, that invariably misses fire, is sold for duelling purposes by a storekeeper at Brashear, Louisiana.

You can tell a man who lives in the country by the shot holes in his wardrobe. This is the gunning season for town people.

Mrs. Partington says that must be some sort of kin between poets and pullets, for they both are always chanting their lays.

The young ladies of Chicago have recently established a "Personal Beauty League." The objects of the society are not stated.

It is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer think the doctor gets his by "pillage."

What did Kossuth mean when he said "bayonets think?" The meaning is obvious. Every polished bayonet is capable of reflection.

A reporter describing the dresses at a fashionable assembly in Boston, remarks: "The larger part of the dresses were literally on the floor."

"Among all my boy," said an old man, "I never had but one boy who took after me, and that was my son Aaron; he took after me with a club."

Very Rude of Him.—Haughty bar beauty "Any lemon, sir?" Hard-hearted ruffian "No, thanks, you've looked in the glass—that's enough."

Ingenious boys in Stratford, Conn., hollow out the mosquitos, and, putting lighted candles in them, set them on fence-posts to confuse the wayfarer.

Upon the marriage of Miss Wheat, of Virginia, an editor hoped, that her path might be flowery, and that she might never be thrashed by her husband.

A Nauvoo gentleman gave his two little boys a pistol to play with the other morning, but when he came home at noon he took it away from the surviving one.

Some young woman are endeavoring to start a new community on Long Prairie, Illinois. It is to be Mormonism, with the grand principle of that sect reversed.

Would you like to subscribe for "Dickens' Household Words?" inquired a magazine agent, "I guess not household words have played the dickens with me long enough."

A lawyer on leaving his office told his clerk to say if any one called, that he was engaged in a case. As he had simply gone to his dinner, it must have been a "casus belli."

"Steel your heart," said a considerate father to his son, "for you are going now among some fascinating girls." "I had much rather steal theirs," said the unpromising young man.

A fond husband boasted to a friend: "Tom, the old woman came near calling me honey last night." "Did she Bill? What did she say?" "She said 'Well, old beeswax, come to supper.'"

"John, you seem to gain flesh every day the grocery business must agree with you. What did you weigh last?" "Well, Simon, I really forget now, but it strikes me it was a pound of butter."

When a witty English government defaulter, after his recall, was asked on his arrival home if he left India on account of his ill-health, he replied. Yes, they say, there is something wrong in the chest."

"O pray let me have my way this time," said a young gentleman to his lady love. "Well, Willie, I suppose I must this once; but you know that after we are married I shall always have a Will of my own."

A duel was fought in Mississippi once by S. E. Knott and A. W. Shott. The result was that, Knott was shot, and Shott was not. In these circumstances we would rather have been Shott than Knott.

A chap with a pimply face who had done the State some service was wondering one day why he broke out so. "It is strange," remarked a person present, "for you didn't break out when you boarded at the State prison."

The saddest instance of misplaced confidence on record is that of a Connecticut man, who rescued another from a watery grave only to find that, instead of his long-lost brother, it was a person to whom he owed three dollars and a half for turnips.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

Friday Evening, November 8, 1872.

BREAD—There has continued a fair demand for local consumption and the interior with a moderate export inquiry during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₩ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; Soda do, first class, 6c, and second class, 4½c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Milk Biscuit, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Seed Cake, 10c; La Grand or Overland, 8c; Jenny Lind, extra, 8½c; Ginger Cake, 8½c; Ginger Snaps, 12½c; Congress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 8c; Pilot Bread, first class, 5c, and second class, 4½c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ship Biscuit, 3½c; Lemon do. 9c.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet, but at unchanged rates, during the week. The receipts, however, are free. Sales aggregate 50,000 sks fair to choice at $1 60 @1 62½, the latter price for choice Santa Clara. Quotable at the close at $1 40@1 45 for dark coast; bright do, $1 50 @1 55; choice shipping and milling, $1 60 ₩ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to-day at 12s 8d for average; Club, 13s@13s 3d ₩ cental—being without essential change since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has remained steady, with a good demand, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 20,000 sks at $1 17½@1 30 ₩ 100 lbs for coast and bay, which is the range at the close.

OATS—The demand has been fair, at unchanged rates, during the past week. About 3000 sks fair to choice sold at $1 60@1 75 ₩ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have continued free during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $12@19 for ordinary to choice ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $7 25@8 50 ₩ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—We quote the range for new crop at $1 20@1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $2@2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has remained quiet, and the following are the current rates: Bayo, $2 75@3; Butter, $2 75; small White, Pea and Pink, $2 62½@3 ₩ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have continued free, with a good demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1@1 45; Carolina, 75c ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

BRAN—The price has been advanced to $22 50 ₩ ton from mill.

RYE—Quotable at $1 80 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4½c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 10@3c ₩ lb.

HIDES—The market remains steady. Sales of 1380 California dry, usual selection, at 17@18c; 1845 salted at 8@9c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market quiet; quotable at 8@8½c ₩ lb.

WOOL—There has been an increased demand in this market, owing to the activity in the Eastern States, but without any improvement in prices. Sales of Fall since our last weekly review aggregate 430,000 lbs at current rates. Spring is still neglected. We quote Fall burry at 10@12c; earthy, 13@15c; good to choice shipping grades, 16@18c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, 75c@$1 50 ₩ box; Limes, $15 ₩ M; Cherries, 8@18c ₩ lb; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₩ lb; Apricots, 5@6c ₩ lb; Currants, 7@8c ₩ lb; Raspberries, 15c ₩ lb; Pears, $1 25@2 ₩ box; Plums, 8c ₩ lb; Figs, 3@4c ₩ lb; Peaches, 8@10c ₩ lb; Blackberries, 8c ₩ lb; Whortleberries, 8@10c ₩ lb; Cantaloupes, 8c each; Watermelons, 10c each; Grapes, 1½@6c ₩ lb; Nectarines, $1@1 25 ₩ box; Bananas, $3@4 ₩ bunch; Strawberries, $4@7 50 ₩ chest; Quinces, $2 50 ₩ box; Malaga Lemons, $13 ₩ box; Oranges, $50 ₩ M; Pomegranates, $7 ₩ 100.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter continues in good supply for common to fair qualities; choice fresh scarce. Eggs are steady. Cheese firm. We quote:

—Butter—California fresh roll, 50@60c for ordinary to fair; extra do, 65@70c; firkin, 25@37½c; Eastern firkin 20@27½c.

—Cheese—California, 12@15c; Eastern, 15@16c.

—Eggs—California, 57½@60c ₩ dozen; Eastern, 30c; Oregon, 40@45c.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—Hams—California, 16@17c ₩ lb; Oregon, 16c; Eastern do, firm, 20@22c.

—Bacon—California, 13@14c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 12@13c.

—Lard—California, 12@13c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 11½@12c; do in casks, 12@13½c; do in kegs, 13@12½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled steady without material change in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—Beef—For first quality, 7@8@9c; second do 6@7c; third do 4½@5c ₩ lb.

—Veal—At 8@10c ₩ lb.

—Mutton—At 6½c ₩ lb.

—Lamb—7@9c ₩ lb.

—Pork—Dressed, grain fed, 8@9c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@6½c ₩ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been liberal with a fair demand at a decline in rates since our last weekly review.

—Fowls—Hens, large, $7@7 50; Spring Chickens $4@4 50; Roosters, $6@6 50 ₩ dozen.

—Ducks—Tame at $8@10 ₩ dozen.

—Geese—Tame at $15@18 ₩ doz.

—Turkeys—Alive, 18@20c; Dressed, 20@22c ₩ lb.

—Quail—$1 75@2 ₩ doz.

—Ducks—Wild, $1 50@4 ₩ doz.

—Hare—$3@3 50 ₩ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 75c each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.

SUN AND WIDE WATER.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is after noon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

November.	HIGH WATER. A. M. Time. h. m.	Ht. Ft.	HIGH WATER. P. M. Time. h. m.	Ht. Ft.	LOW WATER. A. M. Time. h. m.	Ht. Ft.	LOW WATER. P. M. Time. h. m.	Ht. Ft.
8....	7 16	4 1	5 57	4 8	11 50	3 3	....	....
9....	8 16	4 3	7 06	4 6	0 44	0 0	1 03	2 6
10....	9 10	4 6	8 15	4 4	1 48	0 1	2 15	2 3
11....	9 51	4 6	9 21	4 4	2 39	0 3	3 15	1 7
12....	10 23	4 1	10 21	4 5	3 19	0 7	4 04	1 2
13....	10 51	3 9	11 19	4 4	3 53	0 7	4 46	0 7
14....	11 17	3 6	....	....	4 27	0 9	5 29	0 2

SUN—November 9.

Sun rises.....6 28 | Sun sets.....4 50

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
MONDAY, Oct. 7th, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 20, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 3 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *5 45, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *6 40, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 50 A. M., 1 50, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. oct

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1872,

PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco
For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A. M.
For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:30 and †4 40 P. M.

THROUGH FREIGHT Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M.
For San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

* Saturdays at 4:30 P. M. | Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger Agent. no6

Southern Overland Mail Route.

SAN DIEGO, ARIZONA CITY AND TUCSON,

Following the proposed line of the
TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

The Most Direct and Cheapest Route to the Diamond Fields in Arizona.

Leave San Diego Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 P. M.
Office at Agency P. M. S. S. Co., San Diego.
JOHN G. CAPRON & CO.,
se10-2m Proprietors to Arizona City.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND, leaving San Francisco weekly: Steamships

J. L. STEPHENS,
ORIFLAMME,
AJAX,

Connecting with Steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and O. and Oregon C. R. R. Co. and Oregon C. R. R. Co. through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

WM. NORRIS, Agent,
au7-tf No. 317 Sansome street.

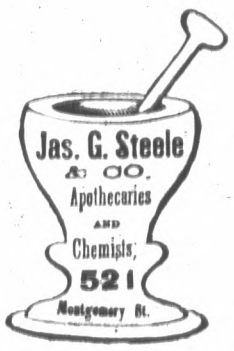
FOR VICTORIA, DIRECT,
Carrying her Majesty's Mails,
Connecting with Steamers for Puget Sound.

THE CLYDE-BUILT STEAMSHIP

PRINCE ALFRED.

Leaves Folsom st wharf on the 5th and 20th of each month at 4 P. M.

For passage or freight apply at the corner of Folsom and Spear streets.
jy19-tf JOHN ROSENFELD, Agent



ja20-tf